

## 14.0 Waste Management

Various wastes will be generated during the monitoring and surveillance activities described in this RFSOG. This section provides a summary of routine waste types and their management. However, this section is not all-inclusive. The work planning and authorization process in Section 9.0 includes the Project/Activity Evaluation checklist, form LMS 1005e, to guide inquiry into the waste management aspects of work.

Any types of wastes not addressed herein, for example management of radioactive wastes or wastes that require controlled disposal in accordance with the LMS *Radiological Control Manual* (LMS/POL/S04322) that may be generated will require review by a suitably qualified individual to determine the appropriate management requirements, and new waste management requirements for the wastes that are described here will supersede the general summary below.

See Section 13.0 for information on RCRA wastes.

### 14.1 Sanitary Wastes

By far the wastes that are most commonly generated during routine activities are sanitary wastes that must be managed and disposed of accordingly. Examples of these wastes include, but are not limited to, used paper towels; used bottles (which will be rinsed before disposal if potentially contaminated or if previously used to store a hazardous substance such as acids to preserve water samples); scraps of wire, rebar, plastic, wood, and so forth; broken tools and equipment (which will be decontaminated if warranted, for example as a result of exposure to contaminated groundwater); and paper, bags, and other office trash. These wastes will be contained and disposed of in a dumpster or other suitable receptacle designated for project and office trash.

Sanitary wastes that may be generated less frequently include spent media from the groundwater treatment systems. The media from these systems may be hauled to a local sanitary waste landfill if the LMS waste specialist concurs. This was the case during the 2006 MSPTS media replacement. Prior to RFETS closure, waste requirements for spent media from the ETPTS (which should have been consistent with those for the MSPTS media in 2006, because the media and groundwater contaminants are very similar) and the SPPTS may have been unnecessarily conservative. Consultation with the LMS waste specialist will be undertaken early in the planning phase of any media replacement activity to ensure the spent media will be disposed of properly. This may require collection and analysis of waste characterization samples.

### 14.2 Other Wastes

Nonsanitary wastes that may be generated include, but are not limited to, soils from intrusive activities that require disposal; soils from cleanup of spills (e.g., gasoline spills); excess waters from decontamination, purging, and samples; spent or damaged lead-acid batteries; and other wastes that are not appropriate for uncontrolled disposal in a dumpster that receives predominantly office trash.

Management and disposal of excess waters is addressed in the SAP. The process defined therein was set forth at Site closure in coordination with the regulatory agencies.

Management and disposal of the other wastes listed above, and other nonsanitary wastes that are not described here, will be performed in accordance with instructions from the LMS waste specialist.